

Various mechanisms are suitable to enable variable positioning of the stop 140 and leg 24 along the lateral support 138. In one embodiment, the leg 24 may have an aperture 142a formed therein and sized to permit insertion of the lateral support 138 without excessive play. In some embodiments, the upper end 144 of the beam 56 forming the leg may be cut at an angle 146. The lateral support 138 may extend through an aperture 142a formed in wall 148a of a beam 56 embodied as a boxed 'I' beam 56 and through an open ended notch 142b, or closed aperture 142b, in wall 148b. Using an open ended notch 142b enables one to use less precision in, for example placing a locking aperture 150a for receiving a locking pin, inasmuch as it is much easier to establish a line (the lateral support 138) through two points (the position of the aperture 142a and the position of the locking aperture 150a) than through three points (the position of the aperture 142a in the wall 148a, the position of the locking aperture 150a, and the position of the aperture 142b in the wall 148b).

In some embodiments, the lateral support 138 may be a bar 152 made of square tubular steel, or the like. Any cross section may be suitable for the bar 152, provided it delivers adequate structural strength. In the hanger 34 of Figure 4 the bar 152 has at least one surface that may rest on a support structure without causing excessive damage. The bar 152 may have a number of registration surfaces 154 that can be readily gripped or engaged to fix the location of the bar 152 relative to the leg 24, stop 140, or both. For example, the registration surfaces 154 may include grooves, notches, protruding posts, knobs, or the like. In the illustrated embodiment, the registration surfaces 154 are embodied as a series of apertures 156 spaced apart along the length of the bar 152.